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THE TIMES FOUNDED 1882.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1880.

The Times Dispatch

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,306.

RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1913.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Rain.

A very small ad. at a very small cost, but bringing GREAT returns. "WANT" ads. cost 1c daily, 1 1/2c Sunday.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THOUSANDS VIEW BODIES OF DEAD FATHER AND SON

Great Crowd Attends Funeral of the Allens at Hillsville.

THREE MINISTERS CONDUCT SERVICE

Remains Borne to Burial Plot and Interred Only in Presence of Close Relatives—Medal Taken From Claude's Breast Given to Miss Wissler.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Hillsville, Va., March 30.—The final chapter of the Hillsville tragedy was brought to a close this afternoon when the funeral services of Floyd and Claude Allen were held in the family burial plot, one mile from the home of Floyd Allen at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

As early as 9 o'clock this morning the crowd commenced to gather. They came in conveyances, astride and on foot. Many came from Grayson, Wythe and Carroll counties, scores of them coming distances of twenty-five miles or more. By noon the crowd was enormous, and it was conservatively estimated at 5,000.

At 2 o'clock the caskets were brought out of the home and placed in wagons to be conveyed to the burial plot. A few minutes later the long procession started the journey to the last resting place of Floyd and Claude Allen, father and son.

The burial plot is located one mile from the Allen home, on a cultivated field, and occupies a space on the top of a ridge. A few yards away from the burial ground is the home of William Jones. The caskets rested in the yard surrounded by a low wall.

The funeral services were then conducted by the Rev. Floyd Zenz and the Rev. Mr. Monday, both Primitive Baptists. Both ministers made five minutes' talks, but did not take any particular text, nor did they dwell upon the circumstances which led to the deaths of the Allens. They were followed by the Rev. J. T. Smith, a Baptist missionary, who spoke for fifteen minutes.

Immediately following the services, the vast crowd was permitted to view the remains, and for one hour the people passed around the caskets and viewed the bodies of the dead.

After the burial plot, the bodies were borne to the burial plot. A brief burial service was read, and the bodies were conveyed to their graves, resting side by side.

Mrs. Floyd Allen, Jack Allen, Victor Allen, Garland Allen, and the entire family connection attended the funeral. Mrs. Allen was prostrated with grief, and was unable to leave her home.

Miss Nellie Wissler, Claude's fiancée, was in attendance, and stood at the head of the grave throughout the services. When the services were concluded, and they were returning to the casket, the medal which was given Claude, was taken from his breast and handed to Miss Wissler. She was completely broken and wept aloud during the service. She is now the guest of Mrs. Floyd Allen.

After the graves were filled Miss Wissler placed flowers upon Claude's grave. The floral offerings were numerous and elaborate, being sufficient to cover both graves.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when the Allen family started for their homes.

TELLS HOW HE DIED

Dr. McDaniel, in Sermon, Refers to Claude's Last Hour on Earth.

Reference to the last moments of Claude Swanson Allen was made by Rev. George W. McDaniel, D. D., one of the ministers who attended the funeral, in his sermon at the Baptist church yesterday morning. The reference came at the end of an address on one of the ancient cures mentioned in the Bible, the direct application of being God's aid to those in trouble.

Many people in the church were visibly affected as the minister told of the pathetic scenes in the death coils. "I was with a young man Friday who was about to give up his life," said Dr. McDaniel. "But he was brave and ready to face death with his faith. When he awoke on the morning of his last day he began to sing. 'My heavenly home is bright and fair, I'm going home to die no more.' I asked him, 'Where did you learn that song?' With a smile he replied: 'My mother used to sing it when I was a little boy, and it just came back to me.'"

"He never whimpered, never flinched. He said to me: 'I feel that Christ is nearer to me now than ever before. I am not afraid to die. I am ready to go. You have done everything that you could for me.' He met his hour of test and trial with the Christian's hope and courage. He went without a bitter word and with forgiveness in his heart."

It is learned that at the last moment Claude gave to Rev. J. J. Scherer, the other minister who attended him and his father, a copy of one of the books of the Bible he had had with him in his cell. It was to be given to one of the guards of the death watch, to whom Claude was grateful for kindnesses shown him.

One Year to the Hour.
Claude Allen, it is now recalled, was executed exactly one year, almost to the very minute, from the moment of his capture in the mountains of Carroll.

PROCESSES USED BY DR. FRIEDMANN ARE MADE PUBLIC

Physicians Now Know How He Manufactures His Serum.

ONLY ONE SECRET IS LEFT TO SOLVE

He Evades Telling Whether His Bacilli Originate in Turtle or in Human Body—His Statement Is Made When He Applies for Patent in Berlin.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, March 30.—The first official statement of the processes used by Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann in the preparation of his tuberculosis "cure," the efficacy of which he is now seeking to demonstrate to American physicians and the lay public, has been obtained.

It is a translation of Dr. Friedmann's own explanation of the method of manufacture of his serum now on file in the government patent office at Berlin. A similar statement is now a part of the secret files of the United States Patent Office at Washington.

Medical men who have closely followed the demonstrations and declarations of Dr. Friedmann said to-night that the publication of this document now leaves but one feature of importance in the Friedmann discovery unsolved.

Evades Frank Statement.
In this explanation of his process Dr. Friedmann carefully evades a frank statement of whether his bacilli originated in the turtle, as has been generally believed, or in the human body.

The explanation which now remains for Dr. Friedmann to make is whether he originally found the nonvirulent tubercular bacilli in the turtle or cultivated human bacilli, by the processes he describes, to a point where it was nonvirulent and acclimated to the blood of the turtle.

Dr. Friedmann describes four methods by which bacilli may be treated to attain the results he claims to have attained. Three of these methods, physicians declare, have been used by bacteriologists for from ten to twenty years.

The German savant, however, claims improvement in these methods. One improvement is in the method of killing the bacilli. The old way was to kill them by means of a rotary machine equipped with glass balls. Dr. Friedmann uses a hammer, crushing the bacilli in a mortar.

A mixture of decalcified and nonvirulent bacilli is also described by Dr. Friedmann. Another method is to breed together the virulent and nonvirulent bacilli, and Dr. Friedmann has found that the nonvirulent bacilli finally counteract and render ineffective the virulent ones.

To Immunize Babies.
Dr. Friedmann took up with assistants yesterday the proposed method of immunizing babies. Speaking of the plan to-night, he said that eighteen months ago he injected his serum into about 550 newly born children, most of them of the parents of his patients. He said that he had carefully watched the results, and evidently the "vaccination" had been effective and done much good, as none of the children had developed symptoms of tuberculosis.

He expressed the view that it would be better first to treat babies and, having protected them from the possibility of tuberculosis, turn to the treatment of adult sufferers.

Record of Application.
The record of the Friedmann application for a patent is as follows:

Mark and number of document, F. 32724.

Handed in July 19, 1911.

Reference November 14, 1912.

Time limit for objections, January 14, 1913.

Name of patentee, Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann, No. 5 Helmske Street, Berlin.

Process for making curative and protective serums against tuberculosis.

Claims of the petitioner:
1. Process for the manufacture of curative and protective serum against tuberculosis, characterized by the fact that for man and mammals tubercular bacilli, nonvirulent or made nonvirulent, or other acid-proof bacilli of like quality, or mixtures of different nonvirulent bacilli are transplanted at short intervals of from five to ten days on nashroeden (material used as the foundation for the culture), for a long time, that is to say, for several years; whereupon, in the usual manner, either the bacilli and the nashroeden are operated as effective curative products or the bacilli are worked over with the nashroeden or any emulsion or other

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Temperatures Will Be Above Average

Washington, March 30.—Temperatures above the seasonal average over most of the country, with precipitation generally below normal in the North and near normal in the South, probably will prevail during the coming week, according to the Weather Bureau's weekly bulletin.

"No pronounced cold wave will cross the country during the week," the bulletin predicts.

"A disturbance will appear in the Far West Tuesday, cross the Middle West Wednesday and the Eastern States Thursday or Friday. This disturbance will be attended by general rains and be followed by change to cooler weather."

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FORMAL PROTEST TO WASHINGTON MADE BY MEXICO

Complains Against Non-enforcement of Neutrality Laws.

WAR MUNITIONS SOLD TO REBELS

No Improvement in Situation, and Greater Number of Successes Is Credited to Revolutionary Soldiers—Rumored Break Between Huerta and Diaz.

Mexico City, March 30.—The Mexican government has made a formal protest to the American government against the shipping of arms and ammunition from the United States to the rebels, and has required that greater vigilance be exercised in guarding the frontier. Mexican officials understand that numerous consignments of war material, including machine guns, have been sent across the border in some cases even at the regular ports of entry, and are now in the hands of the rebels.

It is pointed out by the same officials that since the rebels control a large part of the frontier, this country is dependent absolutely for the time being on the United States to prevent the rebels from obtaining supplies. That the rebels are securing quantities of ammunition appears to be a fact.

No notable improvement in the revolutionary situation is apparent. The greater success in recent days are credited to the rebels, although severe punishment in minor engagements has been inflicted on the adherents of Venustiano Carranza, near Monterrey.

Residents of the capital are nervous because of continued rumors of friction between President Huerta and General Felix Diaz, and of plots and intrigues, even the taking of dates when a new battle may be expected in the streets, or the assassination of one or the other of the principals. On Friday so keen was the excitement that the President's suite, his secret paper men to the palace after midnight to issue a formal statement saying he and Felix Diaz were still friends and working in harmony and that there was no truth in the rumors.

Huerta's statement was reiterated by Diaz.

Peace Is Far Away.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
Mexico City, March 30.—The pacification of Mexico is apparently as far from being a fact as ever since the revolution. Zapata refuses to treat with the government, except on terms which would make him supreme in Morelos. The other rebel leaders are following his example, and more hostilities are certain to follow, unless a decided change is made within the next few days.

The principal topic of conversation in the capital is the reported rupture between Huerta and Felix Diaz. While some deny the rumor, it is known both sides are preparing to resist any move which the other might make to capture the presidency by force, in lieu of elections in July.

The defense of Enrique Cepeda, when he brought to trial for the murder of Gabriel Hernandez, will be temporary insanity, due to his being under the influence of drugs.

Minister de la Barra announced to-night that the Mexican ambassador at Washington, had been notified to request the United States to enforce the neutrality laws along the border. Mexico claiming that the rebels have been procuring arms and ammunition from the American side.

Fighting between rebel and Federal forces in reported in Morelos, Durango and Guerrero.

Simon Beltrán and Enrique Morales, former Zapatista leaders, who recently conferred in the capital with Huerta regarding peace terms, were executed yesterday by the forces of Zapata at Cuatla, State of Morelos.

It is reported that the peace delegates, Pascual Orozco, Leopoldo Tremino and Pedro Alamillo, sent from here to confer with the Zapatistas were executed.

Captured by Federal.

Mexico City March 30.—A report has reached here that a rebel leader, Carranza, and his chief lieutenant, Major Carrillo, have been captured by Federal troops in the vicinity of Monterrey, in the State of Nuevo Leon. Both men, according to the report, are being held prisoners.

Word is also received that Federal troops defeated a band of rebels at a ranch near Galeña, seventy miles southeast of Monterrey.

Desperate Battle Fought.

Laredo, Tex., March 30.—Eighty-nine were killed and many wounded today in a desperate battle between Federal and rebel forces. The rebels were defeated and fled south of here, between a handful of Federals and 800 followers of Venustiano Carranza, rebel governor of Coahuila. A report of the encounter was brought to Nuevo Laredo this afternoon by Garza Rivas, a Federal captain, who was badly wounded, and was confirmed later by small bodies of Federal troops, who followed him.

The rebels surrounded Lampazos Friday night, according to Captain Rivas, and poured in a deadly fire, which was returned by the Federals. While the rebels were in the best position, they were unable to maintain it because of lack of ammunition. They fought desperately, however, Rivas said, and lost nine men killed and several wounded, while the rebels lost at least eighty killed.

The attacking forces are reported to have wrought destruction by the use of dynamite, blowing up many buildings and driving the townspeople from the city.

Lampazos has been twice held by each side. The rebels captured it some time ago, when Federal ammunition was exhausted, and in turn lost it for the same reason. The capture yesterday was the bloodiest of the three encounters. The small bands of troops

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MORGAN SO CRITICALLY ILL THAT HIS DEATH IS FEARED

Physicians No Longer Seek to Conceal Truth of His Condition.

HE IS SINKING VERY RAPIDLY

Silence of Financier Is Never Broken, and Attendants Do Not Know if He Realizes That End May Be Very Near—Bedside Bulletin Startling.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, March 30.—Wall Street does not look forward to any disturbance of the stock market in the event of Mr. Morgan's death. Nervousness has already been taken to guard against any great flurry. Mr. Morgan has not been an active participant in financial affairs, except in an advisory capacity. The younger members of the Morgan firm and the heads of affiliated banks which wield absolute control over the money markets are in a position to arrest any panic that might be started.

One effect of the financier's death, according to general belief in Wall Street, will be a gradual breaking up of the great financial combination of which he has been the head into a number of smaller groups.

The serious character of Mr. Morgan's illness has been a matter of common knowledge in the street ever since the first report of his collapse in Cairo. The fact that he had been under a tremendous strain for some time previous to his departure from New York last fall had prepared the witnesses for the final breakdown. Mr. Morgan is in his seventy-sixth year.

(By Associated Press.)
Rome, March 30.—J. Pierpont Morgan is in a most critical condition. This is the official announcement made today by the attending physicians. For several days he has been unable to take any nourishment, and his weakness has given rise to the gravest apprehension.

Up to Saturday night, Mr. Morgan's son-in-law, Herbert L. Satterlee, and the physicians made every effort to conceal Mr. Morgan's true condition. The bulletin issued to-night, however, indicated that the worst is to be feared if a reaction does not speedily set in.

Bulletin Is Startling.
Dr. M. Allen Starr, of New York, the noted nerve specialist, was summoned from Naples. Dr. Starr already had made an examination of Mr. Morgan on the latter's return to Naples from Cairo. He reached here last night and visited Mr. Morgan immediately. He visited him again this morning, and for a third time in the evening. Professor Giuseppe Bastianelli and Dr. George A. Dixon also were in attendance. The physicians, who are in complete accord on the diagnosis, issued the following bulletin:

"A week ago, Mr. Morgan was persuaded to go to bed and to remain there to conserve his strength. Until Wednesday afternoon he did very well under this regimen; he rested and slept without the aid of drugs, and took a satisfactory amount of nourishment."

"Wednesday afternoon he began to refuse food, and since then he has been unable to take any nourishment. He has lost weight and strength very rapidly. His nervous system is showing this, and it has added to the strain seriously."

"Mr. Morgan has not developed any organic trouble, but is so exceedingly weak that his present condition must be considered as critical."

(Signed)
"G. BASTIANELLI,
"M. ALLEN STARR,
"G. A. DIXON."

The only nourishment which the patient has been able to receive for several days has been through injections, to which the physicians had to resort, and they fear this is not sufficient to sustain him for any length of time.

Dr. Starr was startled at the change in Mr. Morgan's appearance since he saw him only a short time ago at Naples, and was much concerned again to-day over the change which had occurred ever since last night.

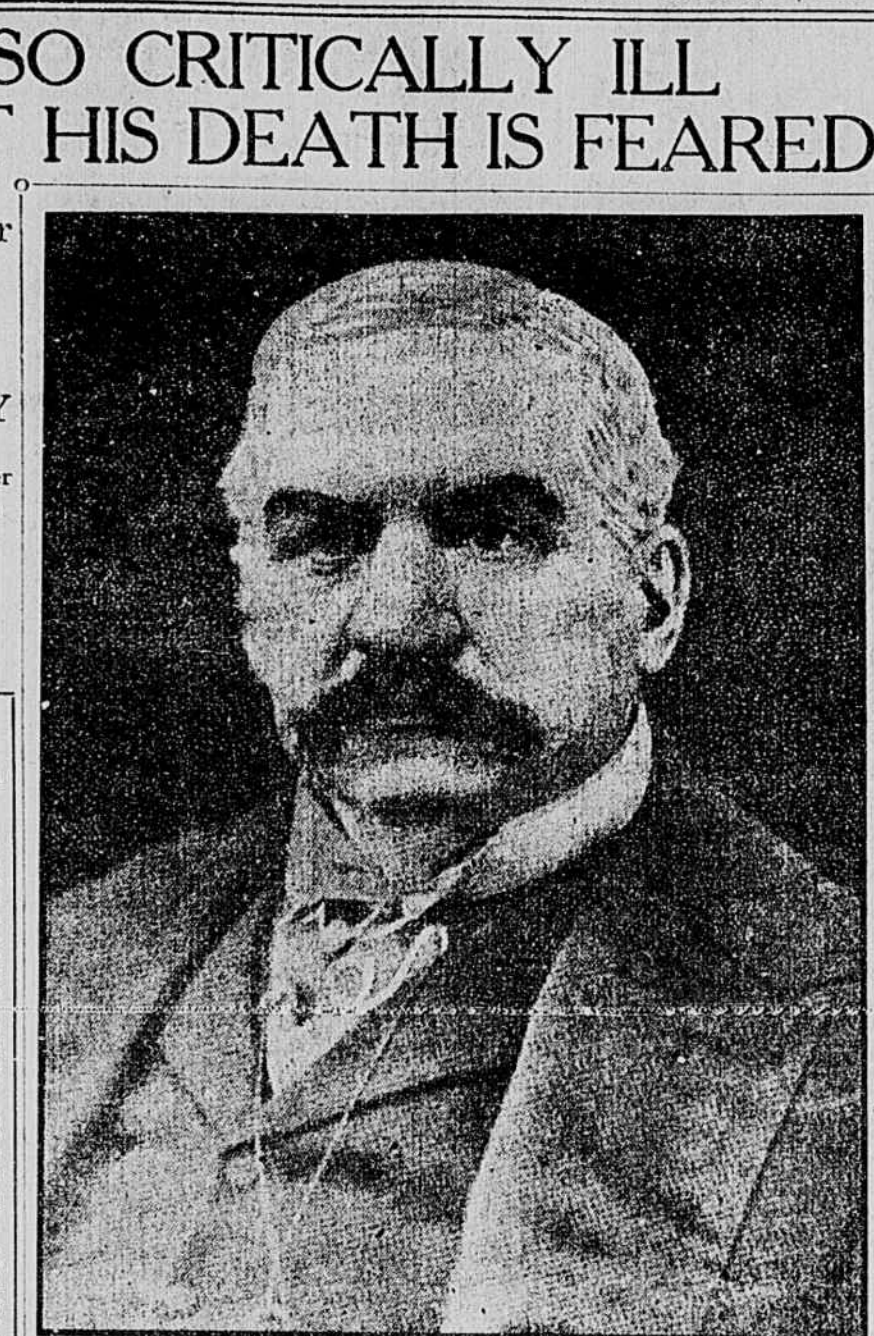
There are four trained nurses in attendance. Mr. Morgan's pulse, which has been very weak for the last few days, is gradually becoming weaker. The insomnia from which he suffers is with difficulty being combated by drugs, but the narcotics are having a pronounced effect on his heart. The most distressing symptom for those surrounding him is the patient's complete silence. For this reason it has been impossible to say whether he now realizes his condition.

The last words uttered by Mr. Morgan were a request to have his limbs massaged, a treatment which had often been given to him on former occasions when suffering from nervous distress.

He Swallows Nothing.

All attempts to make the patient swallow anything, even water, have been in vain. The physicians explain that this is due to the lack of functional vitality in the nerve centre, which, under such conditions, re-

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J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

ENTERING PROCESS OF SMOOTHING OUT OF DAYTON IS FACING HERCULEAN LABOR

Tariff Program Will Be Prepared for Handling at Special Session.

City Must Feed, Clothe and House at Least 40,000 People.

METHOD LEFT TO WILSON 15,000 HOUSES TO BE REBUILT

President Will Say What Form He Wishes Measure to Take.

Sightseers Are Impressed by Sanitary Department in Work of Renovation.

[By Associated Press.]
Dayton, Ohio, March 30.—Here is the problem presented to Dayton to-night, as summarized by George F. Burba, secretary to Governor Cox, and representing the latter here:

Forty thousand persons must be fed, clothed and housed for a week or more. Twenty thousand persons must be cared for individually. These are persons who lost their all when their household goods were swept away. They must be provided with a few necessary household articles, such as bedding, fuel, and such necessities as few dollars. A half-million dollars could be used in this way by the relief committee.

Fifteen thousand houses and business buildings must be rehabilitated. Two thousand houses and other structures, or what remains of them, must be pulled down.

Thousands of tons of debris must be removed. Following are some of the accomplishments since the flood broke over the city Tuesday morning:

The water works' pumping station is in operation, but the distribution of water is greatly retarded by open pipes in wrecked houses. The pressure is feeble, but growing stronger as leaks are checked.

The flood sewers, separate from the sanitary sewer, are in operation to-morrow. These sewers carry off the refuse from the gutters and are needed now to remove the water being pumped from basements.

The water works' sewer is fast catching up with requirements, which have been, and are still, enormous.

No Services Braver.
No braver services have been performed by those by the telephone and telephone lines, who made possible the dissemination of news to hundreds of thousands of friends and relatives of Daytonians. They waded and swam icy floods and entered tottering buildings unhesitatingly in pursuit of their duty. John H. Patterson, chairman of the general committee, last night found many operators who had not removed shoes or clothing since last Tuesday. There is enough food and clothing for present needs, but relief will be required on a diminishing scale for another month.

By order of Governor Cox the relief of martial law has been proclaimed, and the extension of martial law to-day. The flood did more than sweep away property, for it swept away the city administration, temporarily at least, and brought in what amounts to a commission form of government.

Immediately martial law was proclaimed, the municipal administration was eclipsed. Adjutant-General Wood for the moment became supreme under the Governor. On the heels of this, Mr. Patterson was appointed chairman of a committee of five business and professional men to administer the affairs of the city. The militia was instructed to obey his orders and thus became a police force. The extension of the area under martial law developed from action taken by local dealers, whose places are closed. They complained that saloons in the outskirts were sending whiskey into the city, and that considerable drunken-

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FLOOD SWEEPS ON, CLAIMING TOLL OF DESTRUCTION

Crest of Ohio River Deluge Now Nearing Cincinnati.

SCENES OF RUIN LEFT IN ITS WAKE

Mississippi Is at Flood Stage, and Already Break in Levees Is Reported—People of South Are Preparing to Make Strenuous Fight to Save Their Cities.

After claiming several hundred victims and wreaking damage amounting to many millions of dollars, the vast body of water that, during the past five days, has laid waste vast sections of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia is surging down the Ohio on its way to the Gulf of Mexico.

With the country near the headwaters of the Ohio and its tributaries still under water and just emerging from its scene of chaos, the crest of the great flood has passed Parkersburg, W. Va., and is now nearing Cincinnati. The Ohio, with the Kentucky pouring in a mighty volume of water and a mass of debris at Carrollton, Ky., and other streams further down contributing their quota, is out of its banks practically from source to mouth, with still higher water to come. The Mississippi, practically from St. Louis south, is at flood stage, and one break is already reported in levees near Cairo, Ill. Taking warning from last year's great freshet, the South already has mended its levees, from Illinois to the Gulf, and is prepared for a strenuous fight. With clear, warm weather, however, the South does not anticipate that the recent frightful damage and loss of life will be repeated.

Leaves for Columbus To-Day.
Secretary of War Garrison will leave Dayton to-day for Columbus, where he will continue a general supervision of the work.

He will spend three more days in Ohio. The Secretary of War is closely watching the situation in the Mississippi Valley, and the fact that in that section rises much more, he will proceed there at once.

A stage of seventy feet is expected at Cincinnati. Practically the entire lower section of the river has been under water for three days and should the seventy-foot level be attained a considerable portion of the main business section will be threatened.

At Parkersburg the levee was 55.9 feet last night, six feet higher than the previous record made in 1884.

At Louisville the levee was recorded late last night, with the river rising an inch an hour. It is expected that the flood record set in 1907 will be exceeded. No great loss of life in Cincinnati is anticipated, although a warning received and experienced in previous floods.

The towns of Newport, Dayton and Cincinnati, across the river from Cincinnati, are in a perilous position. Hundreds of families have been driven from their homes, and great loss to property already has been done. Cincinnati is a greater menace to human life than any yet encountered. All through this district warnings are being sent out to guard in every manner against an epidemic of diphtheria and typhoid fever, which is so apt to follow the recession of the waters, and the almost utter demolishing of sanitary systems in the cities and towns affected.

Danger of Disease.
Added danger is lent to the situation in the Mississippi Valley by the prediction of a general storm accompanied by heavy rains throughout the Middle West early this week.

The flood districts in Northern Ohio and Indiana, where the water has almost entirely receded, face a peril which is a greater menace to human life than any yet encountered. All through this district warnings are being sent out to guard in every manner against an epidemic of diphtheria and typhoid fever, which is so apt to follow the recession of the waters, and the almost utter demolishing of sanitary systems in the cities and towns affected.

Relief is pouring into Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis and all other cities and towns which were flooded. While the conditions have been temporarily ameliorated, it is necessary for the State and municipal authorities to feed and care for thousands of the flood victims for three weeks more.

While the weather throughout this district has moderated considerably, the earlier estimates of the loss of life are being diminished daily, the property loss has been found to be even greater than was at first expected. Estimates made yesterday by representatives of Governor Cox indicated that the State of Ohio has suffered a total damage of more than several hundred million dollars. A large portion of this loss will be covered by insurance, owing to the lack of adequate insurance.

Indiana has suffered a loss estimated by Governor Haskins of between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000. The same condition regarding insurance prevails throughout that State as in Ohio. The loss by fire in Indiana, however, was comparatively small.

While the people of Ohio and Indiana are showing a marked degree of optimism and willingness to assume the tremendous burden of rehabilitation, it is known that hundreds of the smaller merchants are facing absolute ruin.

Major-General Leonard Wood has taken charge of the sanitation of the entire flood district of Ohio and Indiana.

Secretary of War Garrison and General Wood made a tour of inspection at Hamilton, O., yesterday and reported that the damage there was so far recovered, and that the total dead will be between seventy and eighty.

Secretary Mages, of the Red Cross Society, announces that the sum of \$25,519 has been received for the fund collected for the flood sufferers.

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